IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Cancelled).

2. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 9, comprising continuously generating the gas flow.

3. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 9 comprising conducting the gas flow past a gas monitor for at least one of qualitative and qualitative determination of a partial component in the gas.

4. (Cancelled).

5. (Previously presented) An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 10, comprising a gas monitor connected in series with the flow generator and the absorber for at least one of qualitative and quantitative determination of a partial component in the gas.

6. (Previously presented) An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 10 comprising a gas conditioner connected in series with the flow generator and the absorber for conditioning of the flowing gas.

7. (Previously presented) An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the gas conditioner is a gasifier for liquid anesthetic.

8. (Cancelled).

9. (Currently amended) A method for reducing the carbon dioxide content in a dead volume in a breathing apparatus, comprising the steps of:

respirating a patient with a gas supplied to the patient via a primary gas flow path containing a dead space ~~in~~ into which carbon dioxide containing gas is exhaled by the patient ~~is located~~ that is re-breathed by the patient in a subsequent inhalation by the patient, said dead space having opposite first and second sides with said first side being closer to the patient than said second side;

~~generating a flow of gas from the patient through said bypass path to bypass the dead space;~~

connecting a ~~gas~~ bypass path at respective bypass connections ~~on~~ at said opposite sides of said dead space and ~~conducting gas~~ generating a gas flow of said exhaled gas from said dead space through said bypass path from said second side to said first side and through a carbon dioxide absorber in said bypass path; and

returning gas that has passed through the carbon dioxide absorber from the bypass path to said primary gas flow path at said first side of said dead space, with said gas that passed through said dead volume and said carbon dioxide absorber ~~bypassing said dead volume in~~ then being inhaled by said patient.

10. (Currently amended) An anesthesia apparatus comprising:

a primary gas flow path having a first end configured for gaseous connection to a ventilator and a second end configured to communicate with the respiratory system of a patient to be artificially respirated by said ventilator with gas containing an anesthetic, said primary gas flow path having a dead space therein in which carbon dioxide-containing gas

exhaled by the patient is located that is re-breathed by the patient in a subsequent inhalation by the patient, said dead space having opposite first and second sides with said first side being closer to the patient than said second side;

a reflector located in said dead space of said primary gas flow path between said first ~~end~~ side of said dead space and said second ~~end~~ side of said dead space, that absorbs and desorbs said anesthetic;

a bypass outlet from said primary gas flow path located between said first end and said second side of said dead space ~~reflector~~, and a bypass inlet to said first gas flow path located between said second end and said first side of said dead space ~~reflector~~;

a bypass flow path connected between said bypass outlet and said bypass inlet, that bypasses said dead space;

a carbon dioxide absorber connected in said bypass flow path ~~that absorbs carbon dioxide in gas from said patient from said bypass outlet~~;

a flow generator connected in said bypass flow path in series with said carbon dioxide absorber that conducts said gas from said bypass outlet through said carbon dioxide absorber to remove carbon dioxide from the exhaled gas in the dead space and returns gas after passing through said carbon dioxide absorber to said ~~first~~ primary gas flow path via said bypass inlet for inhalation by said patient via said second end.